रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० ए० के० पटेल): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

निजी क्षेत्र में उर्वरक इकाइयों/परियोजनाओं को वित्तीय नुकसान

1866. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी० सोलंकी:** क्या **रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या निजी क्षेत्र की अनेक उर्वरक इकाइयों और परियोजनाओं की सरकारी हस्तक्षेप एवं अधिकारियों के असहयोगपूर्ण रवैये के कारण अत्यधिक वित्तीय नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा समय-सीमा के भीतर परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृत न किए जाने के कारण, उन परियोजनाओं की लागत में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) सरकार ने ऐसे कितने मामलों का पता लगाया है तथा क्रियाविधि के सरलीकरण के लिए क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० ए० के० पटेल): (क) जी, नहीं। निजी क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वयनाधीन प्रमुख उर्वरक परियोजनाओं के संबंध में सरकार के हस्तक्षेप और अधिकारियों के सहयोग न करने के प्रवृत्ति के कारण वित्तीय हानि के किसी मामले की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(क) से (घ) औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प दिनांक 24 जुलाई, 1991 के अनुसार नई उर्वरक परियोजना स्थापित करने के लिए लाईसेंस हेतु सामान्यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अतः निर्धारित समय के भीतर सरकार द्वारा मंजूरी नहीं दिए जाने के कारण निजी क्षेत्र की उर्वरक परियोजनाओं में लागत अधिक होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Increase in the rate of Urea

1867. SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether is a fact that the production of almost all the items produced by the farmers will have direct effect on the increase of rates of urea;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the farmers' production will be made available to the public in the market on higher rates; and

(c) if so, whether Government are reconsidering to roll back the increase and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) and (b) The impact of the price increase on the cost of cultivation is likely to be less than one percent while the impact on the general price level would be negligible.

(c) As the urea price rise was warranted both from fiscal and agronomic considerations and as it is not likely to have any significant adverse effect, it is not proposed to roll back this increase.

Revival of coal-based units of Ramagundam and Talcher

1868. SHRIMATI CHANDRA KALA PANDEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are re-thinking about using coal as a feedstock for production of fertiliser;

(b) if so, whether coal-based units of Ramagundam and Talcher are being revived for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) to (c) Coal is a potential feedstock for

the production of Ammonia/Urea, but due to the past performance of the coal based units at Ramagundam & Talcher, the high-level of investment required and the poor quality of Indian coal, no effort has been made for setting up of additional fertilizer capacity based on coal as feedstock. However, in view of the technological development made over the years for coal gasification, a private sector company has evinced interest in setting up a coal based fertilizer unit. A comprehensive rehabilitation proposal of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited on consideration of unitwise viability including Ramagudnam and Talcher unit is presently under consideration with the Government of India.

Change of technology in Fertilizer Industry

1869. SHRI LAJPAT RAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to change the existing technology in fertilizer industry in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government had constituted any expert Committe to suggest suitable technology;

(c) by when this Committee has been asked to submit its report to Government;

(d) whether Government have received the Committee's Report; and

(e) if so, the recommendations made by the Committe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) In the fertilizer industry technological upgradation is a continuing process by way of renovation and modernisation of the existing fertilizer plants. To encourage such measures, import of equipment and supplies required for the scheme is allowed at nominal basic customs duty and also extended deemed export benefits, by the Government.

(b) Government has not constituted any expert committee to suggest a suitable technology for manufacture of fertilizers.

(c) to (e) Question does not arise.

Requirement of fertilizer products

1870. SHRI LAJPAT RAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review of the estimated fertilizer products requirement in the country by 2000 A.D. has taken place;

(b) what proportion of this requirement is intended to be met by private sector agencies; and

(c) the capital needed to be deployed by the private sector to meet the target and the sources from which funds are expected to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL): (a) Report of the Working Group on Fertilizers for the 9th Five Year Plan, submitted to the Planning Commission has projected the demand of major fertilizer products for 1999-2000 as follows:

	(Lakh MT)
Urea	225.00
DAP	50.00
SSP	37.80
MOP	18.40

(b) Proportion of the requirement of major fertiliser products proposed to be met by produciton from private sector is given below:

Urea	41%
DAP	47%
SSP	86%

Muriate of potash is totally imported.

(c) Two Fertilizer Proejcts viz. Expansion project of Chambal Fertilizers